How NASA’s Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) Program Builds Reliability into a Space Mission Software System (SMSS)

http://www.nasa.gov/centers/ivv/home/index.html
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NASA IV&V Program

- **Mission:** To provide our customers assurance that their safety and mission-critical software will operate **reliably** and **safely**
- **Assurance is focused on:**
  - Confidence that the software will do what it is supposed to do
  - Confidence that the software will not do what it is not supposed to do (ensure fault avoidance)
  - Confidence that the software will appropriately act/react to/under adverse conditions (ensure fault tolerance)
- **Technical Issue Memorandums (TIMs) are provided to the developer when evidence suggests that any of the above assurance statements cannot be made**
- **Risks are proposed to the developer for adoption when evidence suggests the development process puts software quality (incl. reliability) at risk**
- **Reliability is increased when TIMs are resolved or risks are mitigated. (assist in fault removal and fault prevention)**
What is IV&V?

IV&V, as a part of software assurance, plays a role in the overall NASA software risk mitigation strategy applied throughout the life cycle, to improve the safety and quality of software.

Software Assurance “umbrella”, described in NASA’s Software Assurance Standard (NASA-STD-8739.8)
Introduction to IV&V

- Software Verification and Validation (V&V) is a systems engineering discipline.
  - V&V is more than testing, just like development is more than coding!

- The purpose is to help the development organization build quality (e.g. reliability) into the software **during** the software life cycle.
  - Some objectives of performing V&V:
    - Facilitate early detection and correction of software errors,
    - Enhance management insight into process and product risk,
    - Support the software life cycle processes to ensure compliance with program performance, schedule, and budget requirements.

- As part of Software Assurance at NASA, and utilizing IEEE standards, IV&V is differentiated from V&V because it is managerially, technically, and financially separated from developers.
Introduction to IV&V (cont)

- IV&V processes determine if development artifacts of a given activity conform to the requirements of that activity, and if the software artifacts satisfy the intended use and user needs.

- The validation process provides **empirical evidence** that engineering products:
  - Satisfies system requirements allocated to software
  - Solves the right problem
  - Satisfies the intended use and user needs in expected operational environment

- The verification process provides **empirical evidence** that engineering products:
  - Conform to requirements (e.g., for correctness, completeness, consistency, accuracy) during all life cycle phases (e.g., requirements, design, code, test),
  - Satisfy standards and best practices,
  - Establish a basis for assessing the completion of each life cycle phase and for initiating other life cycle phases.
Introduction to IV&V (cont)

- IV&V processes include assessments, analyses, evaluations, reviews, inspections, and testing of software artifacts during the entire development lifecycle that create evidence:
  - Evidence is used to formulate recommendations that improve the quality (e.g. reliability) of the system software.
  - Evidence is used to make conclusions about the quality (e.g. reliability) of the system software.
  - Evidence is used to gain insight into the technical progress.
  - Evidence is used to judge how thorough you’ve critiqued the system.
- How much evidence → it is a trade-off between criticality of the system being acquired/deployed:
  - Life-sustaining subsystems would warrant an evidence package that clearly & objectively shows the software will operate safely (or clearly shows that it won’t).
  - Data management subsystems may warrant less of an evidence package.
- The amount of evidence needed determines the rigor of the analysis:
  - Analytical Rigor is the type and amount of IV&V methods to use for analysis.
Generic Look at IV&V

Simplified development lifecycle

Concept Analysis
{validate selected solution, validate s/w reuse strategy, verify sys. architecture is complete, ensure security threats & risks are known}

Requirements Analysis
{ensure the requirements are high quality (correct, consistent, complete, accurate, unambiguous, and verifiable) and adequately meet the needs of the system and user}

Design Analysis
{ensure the design is a correct, accurate, and complete transformation of the requirements that will meet the operational need under nominal and off-nominal conditions and that no unintended features are introduced}

Code Analysis
{ensure the implementation is correct, accurate, and complete, relative to requirements, operational need under nominal and off-nominal conditions, and introduces no unintended features}

Test Analysis
{ensure testing will serve as a sufficient means to verify and validate that the implementation meets the requirements and operational need under nominal and off-nominal conditions}

Operational & Maintenance Analysis
{ensure operating procedures are correct and usable, new constraints & changes are understood and appropriately addressed, and ensure anomalies are understood and appropriately addressed}

Criticality Analysis
{identify most critical areas of the system}
Determining the IV&V Assurance Strategy

- The IV&V Program assesses the system to determine
  - which capabilities of the system warrant IV&V analysis
  - the role of software in those capabilities
  - which software elements of the system warrant IV&V analysis
- The process is called “Portfolio Based Risk Assessment” (PBRA)
  - Results in scores for impact (a measure of the effect of a problem) and likelihood (the potential for the existence of errors) for each system capability and software element
- Enables informed decisions to be made regarding:
  - What parts of the system should IV&V work on
  - What analytical rigor should IV&V apply (e.g. dynamic analysis should be conducted to thoroughly test the implementation of the protocol used for communications)
Determining the IV&V Assurance Strategy (cont)

### Responsible Subsystems

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<th>Subsystem Criticality Profile</th>
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<tr>
<td>Likelihood</td>
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<td>Subsystem 1 – do not recommend IV&amp;V</td>
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<td>Subsystem 2 – recommend IV&amp;V utilizing Static Analysis</td>
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<td>Subsystem 3 – recommend IV&amp;V utilizing Dynamic Analysis</td>
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<td>Subsystem n …</td>
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### Desired Capabilities

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### Manual Analysis

- SMEs conduct formal or informal inspections & evidence is recorded simply as issues

### Static Analysis

- SMEs evaluate structure & content using various perspectives supported by CASE tools. Evidence is recorded as issues & supplemented with coverage

### Dynamic Analysis

- SMEs execute system & evaluate results. Evidence is recorded more thoroughly as to make the case for what works and what are limitations

### Formal Analysis

- SMEs apply formalisms & mathematical rigor to prove existence or absence of critical properties
Subject Matter Expertise

• IV&V Processes are applied by individuals with subject matter expertise in
  – The analysis method
  – The application of the software under analysis
  – The technologies and methods used to develop the software under analysis
  – The types of systems that the software under analysis will be integrated with

• IV&V Program Leverages over 20 years of experience providing IV&V services to the NASA
Current SMSS IV&V Projects
Past SMSS IV&V Projects
(not exhaustive)

- GRAIL
- GPM
- HST
- Juno
- LRO
- MAVEN
- MRO
- MSL
- New Horizons
- Phoenix
- SSP
Summary

- IV&V helps build reliability into SMSSs by
  - Increasing the likelihood of discovering and removing critical defects throughout the development lifecycle
  - Focusing analyses on ensuring correct and complete fault avoidance, and fault tolerance
  - Applying best practices in its assessments, analyses, evaluations, reviews, inspections, and testing of software artifacts